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WEAK NATIONS AND NATIVE RACES.

19. *Resolved*, That while the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress hopes that the operations of the Hague Court of International Arbitration will avert wars in the future, the Congress feels strongly that steps should be taken by the civilized governments to safeguard the interests of weak nations and native races, that all who have dealings with them may act strictly on the lines of justice and righteousness.

A FUND FOR PEACE PROPAGANDA.

20. *Resolved*, That an American Committee be appointed by the President of this Congress to act in conjunction with the International Peace Bureau at Berne in raising a fund for peace propaganda and to carry out, so far as they may deem practicable, the recommendations of the Committee on Propaganda adopted by this Congress.

STATISTICS ON THE COST OF WARS.

21. *Resolved*, That the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress convened in Boston, Massachusetts, respectfully recommends the passage by the Congress of the United States of the following Resolution;

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to collect and compile from the most authentic and reliable resources, statistics on the following subjects, and have the same printed and bound on or before January 1, 1906:

First: The cost of wars in all countries from the year 1800 down to date, including the expenses of the nation and states, municipalities and otherwise.

Second: The amount paid for pensions and other allowances to soldiers and sailors engaged in such wars.

Third: The amount paid for hospitals and retreats for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Fourth: The amount of property destroyed in such wars by land and sea.

Fifth: The additional cost of maintaining armies and navies in time of peace to each nation during said period.

Sixth: An approximate estimate of the indirect expenses, and damages to the health and property of each nation, resulting from such wars.

Seventh: The number of killed and wounded and disabled on each side during said wars.

Said statistics to be classified under the name of each nation and to be summarized in the most plain and concise manner practicable. On completion, said volume to be distributed in the discretion of Congress in this and other countries as preliminary to an International Peace and Disarmament Congress to be held at Washington or The Hague, July 4, 1906, or sooner, if practicable.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Congress be instructed to send certified copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Secretaries of State and Commerce and Labor, and to the Hon. Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, president of the Inter-parliamentary Union; and that Mr. Bartholdt be requested to urge the passage of the above resolution by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and their approval by the President of the United States.

The Appeal of the Thirteenth International Peace Congress to the Nations.

The Thirteenth International Congress of the friends of peace, held in Boston October 3 to 8, 1904, has met under unusual circumstances. On the one hand, murderous war, unsurpassed in the annals of the slaughter of men by men, has been and still is ravaging a section of the globe. On the other hand, the friends of peace have gathered together in their annual Congress on this side of the globe in numbers never witnessed before, after a year of unexampled progress of their cause.

The Congress has deeply felt the bitterness and irony of the situation from the one side. It has also been inspired with great hope and courage at the prospect which presents itself from the other side. The cruel war in progress between Russia and Japan—a war which might easily have been avoided if the two belligerents and the other powers signatory of the Hague Convention had faithfully kept the obligations assumed in that Convention—has made it clear that much yet remains to be done in the eradication of old race and national prejudices, false ideals of national greatness and glory, perverted conceptions of patriotism, and territorial and commercial greed. This war has also anew demonstrated the necessity of the immediate extension and perfecting of substitutes for violence in the settlement of international controversies.

The Congress, at the conclusion of its deliberations, appeals to the peoples of all nations and of all classes to arouse themselves to a finer and more adequate conception of their relations one to another, to a deeper sense of their mutual dependence and duties and to the community of both their material and spiritual interests, and to their rights in the determination of the foreign policies pursued by their governments, that they may no longer be involved without their consent in foolish and ruinous wars with other powers, or in the unjust exploitation of those whom they are bound by every consideration of righteousness and honor to assist and elevate rather than to plunder and degrade. It respectfully invites all the national sovereigns and presidents, all men in positions of public trust, all ministers of religion, all instructors of youth in schools of every grade, all the owners and conductors of both the religious and the secular press, and all others who wield influence in the moulding and directing of public opinion, to throw the entire weight not only of their personal influence, but of their positions, towards eradicating the causes of misunderstanding and conflict, and the creation of such a complete system of international adjudication, and such a wide-reaching, pacific public sentiment as will in time render the barbarous method of war impossible.

The Congress has appreciated to the full what has been done the past year in the development of pacific public opinion and in the conclusion of treaties of obligatory arbitration in Western Europe and America. It has rejoiced in particular at the large and effective support given to the cause of international arbitration and goodwill by the heads of great governments, by cabinet officials, by national legislators and other influential public men. It sees in the attitude and acts of these leaders,

supported as they are by a large and rapidly increasing demand for peace among the people of all ranks, a trustworthy pledge of the early and complete triumph among the nations of the principles of friendship, justice and general peace for which the friends of peace have been so long contending. The Congress pledges the hearty sympathy and coöperation of all those in all civilized countries whom it represents, to the responsible governmental authorities into whose hands the practical carrying out of their ideals has now passed.

The Congress has this year for the first time received the full and hearty endorsement of labor, which has been ably represented in its membership. This powerful support of its principles and aims by those upon whom the whole structure of society so much depends gives to the peace propaganda a strength and assurance of success which it has never before known. It has also had the presence and coöperation in its deliberations of an unusually large number of representatives of business organizations, whose interests, now as wide as the world, are increasingly felt by them to demand general and undisturbed peace.

In its conclusions the Congress has had in view a few great practical ends: the enlargement and strengthening of pacific public opinion in all the countries of the world, the extension of the scope and authority of the Hague Court, the union of the nations in the bonds of peace through a general system of treaties of obligatory arbitration, and the creation of a regular international congress to serve, side by side with the International Court, as the organ of the expression and the determination of the common interests of the nations and the extension among them of the reign of law now so well established within the nations themselves. It appeals with confidence to men and women of all ranks and positions in all countries to aid with whatever influence they can wield in the securing of these great purposes, through the attainment of which it feels assured that the high destiny of humanity in both its moral and material development will be swiftly and certainly reached.

Correspondence.

Letter from Julia Ward Howe.

Dear Dr. Trueblood:—My limitations in bodily strength have much restricted my attendance upon the meetings of the Peace Congress, but my heart has been with it right along. The doctrines there promulgated are by no means new, but the will to follow their acceptance with strong practical effort in their behalf does seem to me a new social feature, and a glorious one. To know that on the evenings thereto devoted three large halls were filled to overflowing by the advocates of peace was a blessed experience, even though one could not be at all three meetings at once,—aye, even to those who could not be at any of them. I think that this Congress is prepared to stand by the statement that the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," indicates the only sure foundation for a stable and peaceable Commonwealth. This word comes to us from the remote East: after the lapse of æons, it will still be of abiding authority. Doubly confirmed as it is

by the word and life of the divine Master, this sentence should form the motto and device of our great cosmopolitan tribunal at The Hague, and we can reinforce it now by another word. The world has long groaned under the belief that "might makes right." It must now go on to the happy belief that "right is might."

This feast of farewells (alluding to the banquet on the closing evening) may be full of hope for the younger friends of peace. To us elders it is sad with the thought that we may not look upon its like again. But as Socrates saw in his mind the picture of a city laid up in heaven whose laws would surely be the guide of good men in this world, so our faith shall cherish the vision of the heavenly city of peace. Some of us will surely think that the late Congress has afforded us a nearer view of it than we ever enjoyed before.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By T. B. Edgington, M. A., of the Bar of Memphis, Tenn. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo. Cloth, 344 pages. (Reserved for further notice.)

THE MOTHER-ARTIST. By Jane Dearborn Mills. With an introduction by Hannah Kent Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers. Boston: The Palmer Company. Price, \$1.00 net. (Reserved for further notice.)

THE SKY BLUE. A Tale of the Iron Horse and of the Coming Civilization. By Olin J. Ross, of the Bar of Columbus, Ohio. 12mo. Cloth, 280 pages.

TOUR OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION. Tendered by the Government of the United States, September 7 to 25, 1904. Government Printing Office, Washington. Handsomely bound and illustrated souvenir.

THE ARDINO KINGDOM. By James L. Barton, D.D. A paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Grinnell, Iowa, October 11, 1904.

MEMOIRE SUR LES QUESTIONS DE MACEDOINE ET D'ARMENIE. The International Peace Bureau, Berne, Switzerland.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Proceedings at the celebration at Saratoga Springs, September 14, 1904. By William Barnes, Sr.

LES ORIGINES DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX. By Fredrik Bajer, President of the Bureau. Berne, Switzerland: W. Waelchli.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTER. By Carl Schurz. The Parker Independent Clubs, 59 Pine St., New York.

ETRE UTILE. By M. d'Estournelles de Constant. Address before the Lycée Janson de Sailly at the distribution of prizes on July 29. La Flèche, France: Charicr-Beulay.

THE EMERSON TREASURY. By Albert Broadbent. Manchester, England: Broadbent.

Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

THE CHICAGO PEACE SOCIETY,
175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Thomas, D. D., President.

Mrs. E. A. W. Hoswell, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA PEACE SOCIETY,
Minneapolis, Minn.

R. J. Mendenhall, President.

Miss A. B. Albertson, Secretary.

THE KANSAS STATE PEACE SOCIETY,
Wichita, Kansas.

George W. Hoss, LL. D., President.

J. M. Naylor, Secretary.

Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.